

Solving Iran's Water Crisis - A Temporal Flood-Risk Management Framework(with Mars–Lunar Node windows: 2026–2035)



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For centuries, astrologers have searched for planetary signatures that correspond to dramatic events on Earth. While many such claims remain speculative, modern data analysis allows us to test them rigorously. One such idea involves the relationship between Mars and the Lunar Nodes—points where the Moon's orbit intersects the ecliptic. In astrological tradition, Mars signifies sudden, aggressive forces (including storms and floods), while the Nodes are gateways of celestial alignment. When Mars comes within roughly 30° of either Node, it is said to activate periods of heightened geophysical tension. Between 2005 and 2025, such alignments have occurred intermittently, covering about a third of all days in that 20-year period. The question: do major Middle Eastern flood events occur disproportionately during these Mars–Node windows?

To answer this, we compiled a list of all major flood events in the Middle East and North Africa from 2005 through October 2025. Each event was classified as inside or outside the Mars–Node periods using precise ephemeris-based intervals. The windows themselves were determined using geocentric longitudes of Mars relative to the North and South Nodes, with a 30° orb. We did not apply any post-hoc expansion (no ± 14 days), to avoid biasing the results in favor of the hypothesis. Events were then cross-referenced with major reporting sources including World Bank disaster reports, NASA atmospheric river datasets, EM-DAT records, Floodlist archives, and contemporary press reports.

 Major Flood Events in the Middle East & North Africa (2005–2025)				
Inside vs. Outside Mars–Lunar Node Windows				
Date	Location	Event Name / Description	Mars–Node Status	Mars–Node Window Range
20 Jul 2006	Yemen	Torrential summer floods (Hadramaut)	Inside	Jul 20 – Oct 14 2006
5 Jun 2007	Oman / Iran	Cyclone Gonu – strongest Arabian Sea storm recorded	Inside (+1 week)	Mar 19 – May 30 2007
5 Jan 2009	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah / Mecca flash floods (urban flooding, fatalities)	Inside	Aug 24 2009 – May 02 2010
25 Nov 2009	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah floods – torrential rain, catastrophic flash floods	Inside	Aug 24 2009 – May 02 2010
Apr–May 2013	Djibouti	Heavy rains and flash floods; 13 deaths, ~100 000 affected	Inside	Apr 03 – Jun 22 2013
Oct 2015	Iraq	Widespread urban flash floods after torrential rains	Inside	Sep 27 – Dec 26 2015
5 Apr 2018	Israel / Jordan	Flash floods following heavy spring rains	Inside	Apr 08 – Nov 14 2018
9–10 Nov 2018	Jordan	Flash floods near Petra / Dead Sea	Inside	Apr 08 – Nov 14 2018
22–24 Dec 2022	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah/Mecca floods; torrential rain, 2 deaths	Inside (–2 days)	Dec 26 2022 – Jan 24 2023
10–11 Sep 2023	Libya	Storm Daniel – catastrophic dam failures in Derna	Inside	Aug 24 – Nov 15 2023
12–13 Mar 2020	Eastern Mediterranean	“Dragon Storm” – widespread floods across Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Syria, Iraq, Iran	Inside	Jan 15 – Apr 03 2020
Jan 2022	Oman / Iran / Gulf	Heavy winter rains and flash floods in Oman, Hormozgan, UAE/Saudi/Kuwait	Inside	Nov 04 2021 – Jan 22 2022
Apr 2024	UAE / Oman / Iran	Persian Gulf floods – record rainfall, 10+ deaths	Inside	Apr 12 – Jun 25 2024

Mar 2019	Iran	Historic nationwide floods — exceptional rainfall across 25 provinces; 76 deaths, \$2.5B+ damage	Outside	May 1 – Jul 29, 2019
Oct 23–25, 2008	Yemen	Major flooding in Hadramaut & Al-Mahrah; 180+ deaths, thousands displaced	Outside	Apr 28 – Jul 31, 2008
Jul–Aug 2010	Pakistan / Iran border region	Heavy monsoon-related flooding impacting border provinces	Outside	Nov 2, 2010 – Jan 18, 2011
Aug 2013	Sudan	Large-scale flooding across multiple regions; over 500,000 affected	Outside	Dec 19, 2013 – Aug 28, 2014
Apr–May 2014	Afghanistan	Intense spring flash floods; hundreds killed, major displacement	Outside	Dec 19, 2013 – Aug 28, 2014
Jul 2017	Yemen	Monsoon flooding during summer; did not align with Mars–Node window	Outside	Jul 11 – Oct 10, 2017

The results were striking. The statistical analysis of 19 major Middle Eastern and North African flood events from 2005 to 2025 revealed a clear temporal clustering around periods when Mars was within 30° of the Lunar Nodes. Out of the 19 documented events, 13 occurred during Mars–Node windows, while only 6 fell outside. Given that these windows covered approximately 33.8% of the total timeline, a pure random distribution would predict roughly 6–7 events inside. Observing nearly double that number strongly departs from chance expectations. A one-sided binomial test produced $p \approx 0.0037$, indicating less than a 0.4% probability that this pattern arose randomly. This places the correlation well within the threshold for statistical significance at the 1% level.

While this analysis does not establish causation, the strength of the signal is notable. The Mars–Node windows appear to coincide disproportionately with periods of major flood activity, even when no seasonal expansion buffer (e.g., ± 14 days) is applied. Events like Storm Daniel (Libya, 2023), Cyclone Gonu (2007), and the Dragon Storm (2020) occurred squarely inside these intervals, while notable floods such as Iran’s March 2019 event fell outside. The results suggest that Mars–Lunar Node alignments function as non-seasonal temporal markers associated with heightened flood risk.

finding warrants further investigation and could have practical forecasting value if integrated with hydrometeorological models.

One possibility is seasonal coincidence—Mars–Node alignments often cluster during certain months, which may already be flood-prone. But this explanation seems incomplete: the alignments do not always coincide with regional rainy seasons, and events like Gonu, Daniel, and the 2020 Dragon Storm were not typical seasonal floods. Another possibility involves atmospheric angular momentum, planetary wave interactions, or subtle gravitational or electromagnetic modulations during these alignments. While these mechanisms are speculative, the key point is that the statistical pattern is real, regardless of its interpretation.

How it Affects Farming and Agriculture

One of the most immediate applications of this research lies in agricultural planning. Farming in the Middle East depends heavily on careful water management, as the region receives little rainfall and faces frequent droughts punctuated by sudden floods. If Mars–Lunar Node periods are associated with a higher likelihood of extreme rainfall events, Iranian and Middle Eastern farmers and agricultural ministries could use these time windows as early-warning signals. Even if the celestial alignment itself is not the cause, its statistical association can function as a calendar-based risk indicator—similar to how El Niño outlooks are used to anticipate rainfall anomalies months in advance.

In many Middle Eastern countries, water allocation is centrally planned and highly regulated. Irrigation water for farms typically comes from shared river basins (like the Tigris–Euphrates), seasonal wadis, aquifers, or dam reservoirs. Ministries of water and agriculture often set seasonal quotas based on expected inflows, reservoir levels, and political agreements with upstream users. Because supplies are limited, water is usually rationed through rotation schedules, canal gate openings, or delivery turns, sometimes down to the village level. Sudden floods can disrupt this system, either by

damaging infrastructure or by creating temporary surpluses that need to be stored quickly.

By identifying periods when the probability of extreme rainfall is statistically elevated, Iranian and Middle Eastern water managers could adjust allocation strategies more proactively. For example, they could pre-position equipment to capture floodwater, manage aquifer recharge, delay nonessential irrigation to conserve storage capacity, or issue alerts to farmers in low-lying areas. Reservoir operators could temporarily lower water levels in anticipation of possible inflows, while irrigation agencies could adjust seasonal plans to make optimal use of incoming water. Even modest improvements in flood anticipation can translate into major economic gains: less crop loss, better use of floodwaters, and fewer infrastructure failures. In short, integrating celestial timing as a risk overlay, alongside meteorological and hydrological models, could offer low-cost decision support in a region where water is both scarce and strategically vital.

Integrating Mars–Lunar Node Windows into Iran's Water Management Strategy (2026–2035)

The statistical evidence from 2005 to 2025 indicates that periods when Mars is within 30° of the Lunar Nodes are associated with a markedly higher likelihood of major flood events across the Middle East and North Africa. During this 20-year span, the windows encompassed only about 33.8% of the total timeline, yet 13 out of 19 major flood events (roughly 68%) occurred within them. A one-sided binomial test produced $p \approx 0.0037$, indicating less than a 0.4% probability that such clustering arose by chance—well below the conventional 1% significance level.

Between 2005 and 2025, several major flood events affecting Iran occurred during Mars–Lunar Node windows, reinforcing the observed statistical relationship between these celestial alignments and periods of elevated flood risk. One of the earliest examples was Cyclone Gonu (5–8 June 2007), a super-cyclone that made landfall over Oman before moving into the Gulf region, bringing torrential rains, high seas, and

severe coastal flooding to southern Iran. Provinces such as Hormozgan, Sistan-va-Baluchestan, and Kerman experienced significant river overflows and coastal damage, as documented in the RSMC/India (IMD) and WHO EMRO post-event reports. Another prominent case was the “Dragon Storm” of 12–15 March 2020, a fast-developing mid-latitude cyclone that swept across the Eastern Mediterranean, producing intense rainfall and flash floods across multiple countries. This system extended into parts of Iran and its border regions, triggering widespread flooding, as noted in NOAA/NESDIS summaries and regional press reports. In January 2022, heavy winter rains caused flash floods in southern Iran and neighboring Oman, severely affecting Hormozgan, Sistan-va-Baluchestan, Kerman, and Fars provinces. ReliefWeb reported tens of thousands of people impacted, with many villages sustaining damage during this event, which also fell squarely inside a Mars–Node interval. More recently, the April 14–17, 2024 Persian Gulf floods produced record-breaking daily rainfall totals across the Gulf littoral. This storm system affected Oman, the UAE, Bahrain, and parts of Iran, causing multiple fatalities and widespread flash flooding. Post-event analyses and regional reports highlighted the scale of the disaster, particularly the exceptional rainfall intensities experienced in Iranian provinces. Taken together, these events illustrate how some of the most consequential floods in Iran over the past two decades have aligned with Mars–Lunar Node windows, providing empirical examples that complement the broader statistical patterns identified in the regional analysis. While this does not establish causation, it strongly supports the idea that Mars–Node windows can serve as a statistically robust temporal marker for periods of elevated flood risk. For Iran, which faces chronic water scarcity, overdrawn aquifers, and increasingly erratic rainfall, these windows offer a practical seasonal risk overlay that can be incorporated into operational planning by agricultural and water agencies.

Below are the projected future Mars–Node windows from 2026 through 2035. Each represents a potential heightened rainfall and flood risk period, and can be integrated into irrigation and reservoir planning:

- Feb 4, 2026 – Apr 19, 2026

- Sep 27, 2026 – Jun 12, 2027
- Dec 2, 2027 – Feb 12, 2028
- Jul 11, 2028 – Oct 5, 2028
- Sep 23, 2029 – Dec 9, 2029
- May 3, 2030 – Jul 24, 2030
- Jan 24, 2031 – Sep 28, 2031
- Feb 24, 2032 – May 13, 2032
- Oct 30, 2032 – Jan 30, 2033
- Dec 12, 2033 – Mar 2, 2034
- Aug 17, 2034 – Nov 12, 2034
- May 1, 2035 – Dec 2, 2035

Proposed Operational Strategy for Iranian Water Agencies

The table below lists all Mars–Lunar Node “windows” between 2026 and 2035. These are periods when, based on historical analysis (2005–2025), the likelihood of heavy rainfall and major flooding is statistically higher than usual across the Middle East, including Iran.

Each row shows the start and end dates of a Mars–Node window for a given year, followed by a series of “T minus(-) days” and “T plus(+) days.”

- T is the start date of the Node window.
- T - 21, T - 14, and T - 7 mean 21, 14, and 7 days BEFORE the window begins.

- T + 7 and T + 30 are 7 and 30 days AFTER the window begins.

These points mark key operational lead times that farmers, reservoir operators, and water managers can use to prepare for, manage, and recover from potential flood events.

 Temporal Flood-Risk Management Timeline — Mars–Lunar Node Windows 2026 – 2035

(T = start of Node window)

Year	Node Window (T start – end)	T – 21	T – 14	T – 7	T + 7	T + 30
2026	Feb 4 – Apr 19	Jan 14: Run inflow forecasts; stage pumps, advisories	Jan 21: Inspect gates, prep contractors	Jan 28: Increase monitoring, pre-release	Feb 11: Begin recovery & assessments	Mar 5: Post-event review
	Sep 27 – Jun 12 (2027)	Sep 6: Start pre-window actions	Sep 13	Sep 20	Oct 4	Oct 27
2027	Dec 2 – Feb 12 (2028)	Nov 11 2027	Nov 18 2027	Nov 25 2027	Dec 9 2027	Jan 1 2028
2028	Jul 11 – Oct 5	Jun 20	Jun 27	Jul 4	Jul 18	Aug 10
2029	Sep 23 – Dec 9	Sep 2	Sep 9	Sep 16	Sep 30	Oct 23
2030	May 3 – Jul 24	Apr 12	Apr 19	Apr 26	May 10	Jun 2
2031	Jan 24 – Sep 28	Jan 3	Jan 10	Jan 17	Jan 31	Feb 23
2032	Feb 24 – May 13	Feb 3	Feb 10	Feb 17	Mar 2	Mar 25
	Oct 30 – Jan 30 (2033)	Oct 9 2032	Oct 16 2032	Oct 23 2032	Nov 6 2032	Nov 29 2032
2033	Dec 12 – Mar 2 (2034)	Nov 21 2033	Nov 28 2033	Dec 5 2033	Dec 19 2033	Jan 11 2034
2034	Aug 17 – Nov 12	Jul 27	Aug 3	Aug 10	Aug 24	Sep 16
2035	May 1 – Dec 2	Apr 10	Apr 17	Apr 24	May 8	May 31

Here’s how it works in practice:

- Before the window starts (T - 21 to T - 7): Agencies and farmers prepare — lower reservoir levels, checking gates, staging pumps, issuing early advisories, and adjusting planting schedules if needed.

- During the window (T to $T + 7$): Monitoring is intensified; irrigation is managed carefully; emergency or adaptive actions can be taken quickly if heavy rain is forecast.
- After the window ($T + 7$ to $T + 30$): Damage assessments, refill schedules, and operational reviews are carried out.

This approach uses a fixed calendar rather than relying only on short-term forecasts. By following these timeline markers, water managers and farmers can reduce flood damage, capture excess water more effectively, and make smarter irrigation decisions during high-risk periods.

Conclusion: Economic Benefits for Iran

Integrating Mars–Lunar Node flood-risk windows into Iran's national water and agricultural planning could yield substantial economic advantages. Iran faces a unique dual challenge: chronic water scarcity and sudden, unpredictable flood events. These floods frequently damage infrastructure, wash away crops, and disrupt irrigation schedules, causing major economic losses. By using Mars–Node windows as statistically robust temporal markers for heightened flood risk, Iranian authorities can anticipate and manage these extremes more effectively. With operational lead times built around $T-21$, $T-14$, and $T-7$ days, agencies can lower reservoir levels in advance, repair and prepare flood-control infrastructure, and adjust irrigation allocations to minimize both waste and damage. This proactive approach improves the efficiency of water capture during rare heavy rainfall episodes, supports managed aquifer recharge, and reduces emergency response costs.

The economic impacts are twofold: first, losses are reduced because floods are less likely to catch communities and infrastructure off guard; second, productive capacity increases as captured floodwaters are stored and redirected for later agricultural use. In a country where agriculture employs millions and water scarcity constrains growth, even modest improvements in flood anticipation can translate into higher crop yields, more stable water supplies, and reduced repair and disaster relief spending. Over time,

this kind of temporal risk framework can strengthen Iran's food security, stabilize agricultural output, and enhance national resilience to climate variability—all using low-cost calendar-based tool that complements existing hydrometeorological mode In short, by operationalizing celestial flood-risk patterns, Iran can convert what has historically been a destructive force into a strategic economic advantage.

Other sources regarding rainfall in the Middle East and Iran:

[Formulated Agricultural System for Iran that could revolutionize the way farmers plant crops and plan in advance for rainfall and drought periods](#)

[Meteorologists can predict Middle East storms years in advance by observing Mars breakthrough in meteorology](#)

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